



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

plantes analogues. *Archives néerlandaises*, T. XXIII, Haarlem, 1889, pp. 383-396, 2 plates.

In confirmation of the statements made in No. 1 of this series, p. 632, 2nd paragraph, and as a curious commentary on the way in which many books are thrown together, we may in passing refer to the account of "the white or yellow rot of hyacinth bulbs" given in Dr. Frank's new book (39) *Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen*, Bd. II, pp. 23-25, Breslau, 1896. Most of the two pages is wasted in an exposition and criticism of Dr. Sorauer's views; Wakker's studies are condensed into four lines and badly at that; no mention is made of Heinz's paper; and the review concludes as follows: "Für eine pathogene Bakterienwirkung fehlt wenigstens bis jetzt der Beweiss."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE publish in our news department an account of a project now on foot in Europe for the protection of the large game of Africa. It is greatly to be hoped that this plan will be carried into effect without delay. Certain members of the French Société d'Acclimatation have formed a committee having for its object the domestication of the African elephant, which seems to be entirely feasible. Meanwhile, in America the plans for the preservation of a herd of bison are not being realized. This is due to the neglect of Congress to legislate for the proper protection of game in the Yellowstone National Park. This must be done at an early day, or the herd of bison there will be exterminated. It is expected that a portion of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia will be set apart for the breeding of bison. If this hope shall be realized and other small herds now existing are preserved, this species may be saved from extinction as a result of inbreeding. This fate is said to be overtaking the herd of Aurochs or European bison in the government preserve in Lithuania. They are said to be becoming very infertile. The seals of Alaska are having a rest, and their destruction is for the time being delayed. Enough remain to enable them to recover their old abundance if protected. The American and British Commissions are composed of able men who will see

the herd preserved if they can accomplish it. The crusade of the Audubon society against the slaughter of birds for the decoration of ladies' bonnets has produced good fruit. The practice of wearing birds has become less common in America at least, and a relatively small number of women appear to be willing that the most beautiful of living things shall be exterminated to gratify a fleeting fancy.

It is to be hoped that the recent enormous seizure of game being illegally shipped out of the State of Minnesota, over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, will be very much of a check upon the extinction of the game mammals that has been going rapidly onward for some time. The seizure made in the freight yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at St. Paul, comprises several tons of venison, and the fines, at the rate of \$50 per piece, may amount from 40,000 to 50,000 dollars.

THE newspaper press is again publishing reports of the existence of the Mammoth in the interior of Alaska. Bones of this species are abundant in that region in the latest deposits, and there is no *a priori* impossibility in the supposition that some herds of this gigantic mammal still survive. On the other hand, the sole source of the stories are the aborgines, who, as we are informed, are not noted for veracity, and who like to be entertaining. The huge bones have not escaped their observation, and may have given rise to the stories that they tell. The matter is, however, worth looking into by persons who have opportunities for doing so on the spot.

How differently different people regard nearly the same subject may be illustrated by the people of Massachusetts struggling hard for the last five or six years to exterminate the gypsy moth and by the action of the Entomological Society of London in appointing a committee to take measures for the protection of British lepidoptera from extermination at its meeting on October 14. Warm sympathy with the movement has been expressed by the London Entomological and Natural History Society the North London Natural History Society, and the Liecester Literary and Philosophical Society. The first step to be taken is to learn what species are in danger of extermination.—F. C. K.

THE Field Museum of Chicago has been recently enriched by an extremely valuable collection of Egyptian Antiquities, through the generosity of one of the trustees, Mr. Edw. E. Eyre. Some remarkably fine Roman bronze bath tubs from near Pompeii have been procured for the Museum by Dr. Brestrad.

MR. OSCAR ROHN has at considerable expense collected together series of 86 specimens of rocks from the Keeweenaw, the Penokee and the Marquette districts in the Lake Superior region. The collections represent all the important rock types found in these districts. They are intended more particularly to illustrate the reports of the United States geologists upon the copper and iron-bearing series of the Lake Superior region, though they may serve also as supplements to the collections of Paleozoic rocks at present furnished by dealers in geological materials, since they embrace specimens from the Algonkean and the Archean systems as recognized by the U. S. Geological Survey. The collections, having been made at the suggestion of Prof. C. R. Van Hise, may safely be accepted as typical. In spite of the great expense that has attended the making of the collection its price has been placed at \$40.00. A rare opportunity is offered to practical geologists and to teachers of geology in our colleges to secure a trustworthy set of rock specimens from one of the most interesting geological regions in the United States. It is hoped that the offer will be availed of, and that Mr. Rohn may be induced to collect from other much discussed districts.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Zur paläozoischen Flora der Arktischen Zone by A. G. Nathorst, *Zur Fossilen Flora des Polarländer*, I, Theil, 1 Lief, 80 pp., XVI pl., Stockholm, 1894.

In this memoir on the Paleozoic Flora of the Arctic Zone, Dr. Nathorst presents a comprehensive and exhaustive review and revision of the Paleozoic plant material brought by the various expeditions from the Arctic regions. Following in the footsteps of Heer, he has been so fortunate as to have in hand not only all the Arctic specimens hitherto described, with the exception of the fragments brought by McClintock from Mellville Island, but also important later collections made from several localities in the Devonian and Eocarboniferous of Spitzbergen by De Geer and himself in 1882.

The results of Nathorst's work diverge along three lines, viz., the material imperfectly or often erroneously figured or described by Heer is presented in its true relations with detailed accuracy, and is supplemented by the more recent collections; the geological age of the fossili-